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10/696,584	10/30/2003	Hiroyuki Nagano	4686-002	9438
22429	7590	03/17/2008	EXAMINER	
LOWE HAUPTMAN HAM & BERNER, LLP			YOO, JASSON H	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/696,584	Applicant(s) NAGANO, HIROYUKI
	Examiner Jasson H. Yoo	Art Unit 3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 11 and 13-21 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 11 and 13-21 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/8/08 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Applicants do not disclose the container is detachably mounted to the door in a vicinity of shoulder between the upper narrowed portion and the lower enlarged portion. Although Applicants describe the shoulder in the Remarks Made in an Amendment, the Examiner requests that Applicants point out the written description of the shoulder from the originally filed specification.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 1 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 2 of copending Application No. 10/696,594 in view of Vogt et al. (US 5,556,809). Claims 1 and 2 of copending Application 10/696,594 incorporates all the current claim limitations by specifically describing the limitation of the guide part with a mounting member. Claim 2 of Application 10/696,594 specifically describes the partition members. Application 10/696,594 incorporates all the claim limitation except for a container. The current invention is directed to a gaming machine for separating foreign matter such as liquid, from a bill. In an analogous art to separating foreign matter from money entering a machine, Vogt discloses a container (12 in Fig. 3) for storing foreign matter that has

been separated from the money. Providing a container vertically below the guide part would collect and store the liquid that has been discharged by the guide part. The container would prevent the collected liquid from entering the bill processor and other parts of the gaming machine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the claimed invention and incorporate a container disposed at a rear face of the door and below the guide part, in order to collect and store the foreign matter, and prevent the foreign matter from entering the bill processor and other parts of the gaming machine.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 10-11, 13-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parish et al (US 5,156,250) in view of Vogt et al (US 5,566,809).

Claims 1, 14. Parish discloses a currency receiver for use within a vending machine. The vending machine comprising:

a cabinet (physical component of the vending machine (col. 2:48-49),
a door provided on a front face of the cabinet (col. 2:49-52, and Fig. 1),

a bill insertion slot provided in the door (Figs. 1-2); and
a bill guide plate provided on the door and extending forward from a lower end of the bill insertion slot for guiding a bill into the bill insertion slot (bottom guide part 82, See Figs. 1-2), wherein the bill guide plate has a plurality of openings for dropping foreign matter separated from the bill (apertures shown in Figs. 3-7 and described in col. 3:20-60), and partition members arranged within the openings for partitioning each of the openings into a plurality of small openings (ribs shown in Figs. 3-7 and described in col. 3:20-60).

Parish discloses a bill receiver to prevent customer tampering, vandalism, and malfunction of a vending machine (col. 1:21-41). Parish discloses that the currency receiver can be used in any vending machine that accepts currency (col. 2:40-52). Parish discloses that liquid sometimes can enter the mechanisms of the vending machine and cause malfunction to occur and the liquid diverter/bill guide is provided for purposes of redirecting liquid/foreign matter outwardly away from the bill validator and vending machine (cols. 1:35-40, 2:63-3:4). However, Parish fails to disclose a guide part positioned under the openings of the bill guide plate for guiding the foreign matter dropped from said openings downwards, and a container disposed at a rear face of the door and below the guide part for collecting the foreign matter. Nevertheless, in an analogous art to bill guides, Vogt discloses a guide part positioned under the openings of the bill guide plate for guiding the foreign matter dropped from said openings downwards (As shown in Fig. 1, the bottom portion of the bill validator 120 is a guide part positioned under the openings of the bill guide plate for guiding the foreign matter

downwards), and a container disposed at a rear face of the door and below the guide part for collecting the foreign matter (12 in Fig. 3). The container vertically below the guide part would collect and store the liquid that has been discharged by the guide part. The container would prevent the collected liquid from entering the bill processor and other parts of the gaming machine. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the claimed invention and incorporate a container disposed at a rear face of the door and below the guide part, in order to provide a predictable result of collecting and storing the foreign matter, and preventing the foreign matter from entering the bill processor and other parts of the gaming machine.

Claim 2. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the gaming machine an upper opening of the container is positioned substantially vertically below the guide part (as noted above) and has a larger cross-sectional area than a lower end part of the guide part (Vogt discloses the opening of the container is larger than the lower end of the bill validator 120, See Fig. 1).

Claims 3, 11. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the container is detachably mounted to the rear face of the door (Vogt discloses the container is located at the front portion of the machine. The container is detachable using fasteners 38, col. 3:51-60).

Claim 4. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the container has a rectangular horizontal cross-section, and one of long sides of the rectangular cross-section faces the rear face of the door when the container is mounted to the door (Vogt, Fig. 2).

Claim 5. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the claimed invention as discussed above, but fails to specifically teach the container is formed of a substantially transparent or semi-transparent material. Nevertheless, having the container made from transparent or semi-transparent material is an obvious design change. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the container collects foreign matter such as liquid. Having a transparent or semi-transparent container will provide a visual indication to tell the operator when the container is filled, and what is inside the container. This commonly practiced for liquid holding containers (i.e. water bottles, milk cartons, soda bottles, etc.). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parish in view of Vogt's gaming machine and have the container substantially transparent or semi-transparent material in order to provide a visual indication.

Claim 6. Parish in view of Vogt discloses gaming machine that separates foreign matter from a bill and collects the foreign matter in a container as discussed above, but fails to specifically teach the container is one liter or less. However, the specific size of the container is a design change and does not functionally alter the gaming machine that separates the foreign matter from a bill and collects the foreign matter as discussed

above. The size of the container may vary depending on the amount of space the gaming machine has for the container. Furthermore, bills are not substantially absorbent material, and cannot carry a large amount of foreign matter such as liquid at a time. Thus it is not efficient to put a very large container within a gaming machine that would take up a large amount of space within the container, when the container collects only a small amount of foreign matter. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parish in view of Vogt's gaming a machine, and have the container's storage capacity to one liter or less, in order to provide an efficient container size for the gaming machine.

Claim 7. Parish in view of Vogt discloses a bill validator (Parish 60 in Fig. 2; Parish 120 in Fig. 1).

Claim 8. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the bill validator is configured to validate the authenticity and quality of the bill guided by the bill guide plate (Parish, bill validator 60 inherently validates the authenticity and quality of the bill; Parish 120 in Fig. 1).

Claims 10, 18. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the container is detachably mounted to the rear face of the door as discussed above, but fails to teach the gaming machine further comprises two latches are provided on the rear surfaces of the door; and two pins for detachably engaging the latches protruding from two side faces of the container. Nevertheless, the specific method of attaching the container to the door is a

design choice. The latches allow the parts to be removed from the gaming machine, for maintenance purposes. By using the latches and pins to detachably mount the container onto the door, the gaming operator can easily remove the container from the door by disengaging the latches from the pins. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parish in view of Vogt's gaming machine and have the container mounted to the rear face of the door using latches and pins, in order to provide the predictable result of easily removing and attaching the container from the door using fastening mechanisms within the gaming machine.

Claim 13. Parish in view of Vogt discloses a coin slot in the door (Parish, 30 in Fig. 1) that is different from the bill insertion slot (Parish 10 in Fig. 1).

Claim 15. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the guide part is fixed immovably to the door [As discussed in claim 1 above, Parish discloses a door containing a bill insertion slot. Vogt discloses a guide part is fixed to the front part of the machine, to direct liquid to the container (Vogt, Fig. 1). When modifying Parish invention with a door containing a bill insertion slot to incorporate Vogt guide part to direct liquid to a container, one of ordinary skilled in the art would have known how to modify the invention accordingly and have the guide part fixed to the door so that the guide part can guide the foreign matter from the bill insertion slot.].

Claim 16. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the claimed invention as discussed above but fails to teach the container comprises an upper narrowed portion and a lower enlarged portion having a completely closed bottom. Nevertheless such design changes that do not impact the function of system cannot be relied on to distinguish the claimed subject matter over prior art. In this case, the claimed subject matter of a container having an upper narrowed portion and a lower enlarged portion having a completely closed bottom is a design choice and does no functionally alter the protective system suggested by Parish view of Vogt in which foreign matter is separated from the bill in order to protect the gaming machine from the foreign matter. Providing a container with a narrow opening invention will prevent liquid from splashing out of the container (i.e. a soda bottle, or a milk bottle). This will further prevent the liquid from entering components of the machine. A container having a lower enlarged portion will allow more foreign matter to be collected (i.e. a soda bottle or a milk bottle). A completely closed bottom will eliminate the need for a drain (Parish, col. 3:30-32), and the foreign matter will simply be stored in the container. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Parish in view of Vogt container and incorporate an upper narrowed portion and a lower enlarged portion having a completely closed bottom in order to provide a predictable results of preventing liquid from splashing out of the container, collecting more foreign matter and eliminate the need for a drain.

Claim 17. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the container is detachably mounted to the door in a vicinity of a shoulder between the upper narrowed portion and the lowered enlarged portion (Applicant's Specification does not support the limitation of a shoulder. The Examiner interprets the shoulder is lower part of Fig. 1 in which the container's overhanging ends 24 is attached to. See Parish, col. 3:40-50).

Claim 19 and 20. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the partition members are configured to prevent a coin usable with the gaming machine from passing through the small openings of the bill guide plate and being collected in the container. Referring to Parish, Figs. 3-4 and 10, the slot opening (102, 104) lengths are smaller than the diameter of a coin, and prevents a coin usable with the gaming machine and collected in the container.

Claim 21. Parish in view of Vogt discloses the bill guide plate has an open bottom part that has an inclined peripheral wall [When incorporating with Vogt's guide part and container, the bill guide plate must have an opening to pass liquid into the container. Furthermore Parish discloses the walls are inclined (side walls 84).]; and the guide part also has an open bottom part (shown in Fig. 1 to dispense liquid) that also has an inclined peripheral wall (side walls shown in Fig. 1).].

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8, 10-11, 13-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. 112 first paragraph rejection of claim 17, Applicants describes the shoulder in the Remarks Made in an Amendment. However, the Examiner requests that Applicants provide support for this limitation by citing the written description of the shoulder from the originally filed specification in order to overcome the rejection.

Regarding claim 16, Applicants argue that Vogt element 12 is not a container because it does not allow the foreign matter to be collected therein. However, Vogt discloses the element 12 is a catch pan to collect foreign matter such as salt water (col. 3:1-50). A catch is clearly a container. Applicant has also amended the claim to limit the container to have a completely closed bottom. However this limitation has been addressed in the rejection above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jasson H. Yoo whose telephone number is (571)272-5563. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan M. Thai can be reached on (571)272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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